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Any man whom the Democratic leaders wish to retire permanently they put in

WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

nomination this year. If the Democrats in this city had any expectation of electing their ticket they would not have put a mugwump upon it.

How many Democrats will not vote this year because they do not wish to indorse Mr. Cleveland's "party perfldy and party dishonor?"

After having nominated Governor Matthews for President in 1896 in a paragraph, the Sentinel turns back and assaults him as tax commissioner in a long editorial.

If Alonzo Green Smith desires an audience, which he has not had during the campaign, let him announce that he will read an affidavit setting forth the sum total of his fee grabbing.

Although Kentucky women prayed for the defeat of Breckinridge, the answer to prayer would probably have been less direct and favorable had his opponents not hustled for votes in a lively manner.

Seventy-five federal officials went from the departments in Washington to help Mr. Breckinridge secure a renomination. It would seem that the Cleveland coterie were ambitious for unsavory notoriety.

The result in the Ashland district shows that the moral sentiment of that community is unfavorable to the man who breaks the seventh commandment. At least, small majority of the voting citizens feel that way.

The Republican vote a week ago in Maine was only 482 less than it was in September, 1892, after a very vigorous canvass. In most of the manufacturing towns it was larger than in 1892, the falling off being in the sparsely-settled rural towns.

"When the devil was sick the devil monk would be." When the Marion county Democrats see that their case is hopeless they select candidates whose moral character will bear inspection, and they have to go outside of the party to find the victims. Hence the nomination of Mr. John H. Holliday.

Saturday in one court a man who was found guilty of homicide was given two years in the penitentiary by a jury, while another who was found guilty of an assault with intent to kill got seven years at the hands of another jury, all of which goes to prove that the jurors should not

A Democratic politician informs the Journal that the Democratic ticket for Rep resentatives, nominated Saturday, is Mr. Frenzel's ticket, and its purpose is to secure legislation which will enable the Consumers' Trust to use gas meters. The Journal gives the Democratic explanation for what it is worth.

The proposition of the Board of Public Works to vacate the alley between the High School grounds and the Trumbull property so as to make the latter available removes every pretext for the purchase of the Ricketts property. Now if the majority of the board persist in paying \$60,000 when a property just as desirable can be had for \$9,000 it will be belleved that those who vote so to do are more interested in a private deal than in the welfare of the taxpayers.

Governor Robinson, of Massachusetts, who attracted attention outside of his State by his able defense of Lizzie Borden, was counsel for Congressman Morse in the libel suit brought against him by Helen Gougar. His speech is published in full in the Boston Journal, and is a strong plea. He makes the point that as she was making public speeches and was therefore in public life, she deserved no more consideration because she was a woman than a man would receive in a similar situation. She made assertions and charges and used hot arguments which she might find it difficult to support, and she was free with invectives addressed to her opponents. It was her business to regard the arguments and assertions of the other side as a part of the give-and-take game of politics, as men in public life do when the charges are not animated by malice and are not assaults upon private character. Judging by its finding, the jury considered Morse's assertion that she was a paid agent of the Democratic party working against Republicans through the Prohibition party a charge not damaging to her reputation. It is altogether probable that Mrs. Gougar brought the suit more as a means of attracting public attention to herself-of securing free advertising, in short-than because she felt herself injured by Morse's remarks. But she evidently relied upon the fact that she was a woman to help out her case. One of the things women who enter sublic life are not understand the charge against her.

privileges of sex, but must stand on equal footing with men in the same field. This trial in Boston is a good object lesson for such women.

THE JUDGMENT OF THE GRAND ARMY.

The Grand Army of the Republic is the furthest remove from a political organization. Its constitution prohibits the discussion of political questions in post meetings. The efforts of every intelligent member are put forth to keep it entirely aloof from partisanship. Time and again, in years of political excitement, commanders-in-chief and department commanders have issued orders cautioning members not to participate in political demonstrations as Grand Army men. The Grand Army has, on the other hand, been free to express its sentiments as an organization of veterans regarding the legislation and executive policles affecting the interests of ex-soldiers, just as do boards of trade, educational and religious organizations. At the late National Encampment in Pittsburg Commander-in-chief Adams referred to the charge of President Cleveland in his last message, which Secretary of State Myers so zealously indorsed, as follows:

Soon after the assembling of Congress the cry of enormous pension frauds was raised. The President in his message stated that "thousands of neighborhoods had their well-known pension frauds." Extra examiners were employed, and nearly all other work in the Pension Office was suspended until they could be hunted down. As your commander. I called on the comrades to assist in the work. The result, as far as I can learn, is that very few frauds were discovered, and, when found, were not cases where sol-diers had defrauded the government, but where some dishonest agent had defrauded a poor, ignorant widow and put the money thus obtained into his own pocket.

The President and his applauders have not proved this sweeping charge to be true, so that now it is a slander upon all the pensioners in "thousands of neighborhoods." Concerning the policy of the Pension Bureau the commander-in-chief said:

Whenever a doubt exists the veterans should have the benefit of it, but such has not been the policy of the Pension Office. Most of the medical examining boards have been changed; army surgeons who under-stood the conditions under which the veterans incurred the disability claimed have been relieved and in many instances these places filled by men not in sympathy with the veteran, and whose recommendation for the office was political service rendered the party in power. Comrades have been or-dered before these boards, and, although suffering from disability of long standing, and having once proved their claims by reliable witnesses, are deprived in whole or in part of what they are justly entitled to

Thousands of pensioners and others who have applied for pensions know that the foregoing is a candid statement and a fair criticism. The committee on pensions, of which Col. I. N. Walker, of this city, was chairman, and which was made up of conservative men, in the most temperate language criticises the administration for making a claim of economy at the expense of Union veterans, who have thousands of unadjudicated claims on the files of the Pension Bureau. In the course of the report was the following statement:

It is a significant fact that while a period of seventeen years clapsed between the ending of our war with Mexico and the close of the war of the Union, yet the amount now expended for the pensioning of the soldiers of the Mexican war is increasing, while the amount expended for pensions to Union vet-

The fact that the following criticism by the committee is expressed in language which of itself can give no offense makes it all the more effective:

We feel compelled to say that there is evidently, on the part of both the administra-tive and legislative departments, a feeling of hostility to our worthy and suffering comrades, the wards of the Nation, who bore the heat and burden of the battle-a feeling which certainly should not exist in a country saved by their devotion.

Fully aware that the statement is based upon official reports, no one can question the fairness of the following sentence, with which the report is ended:

We are confident that the loyal sentiment of the country will condemn a policy that attempts to recuperate the public treasury at the expense largely of the slender purses of our disabled heroes, widows and orphans. Such is the temperate but significant arraignment of Clevelandism as affecting pensions by the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. That it was the judgment of the representatives of the organization, not a few of whom are or have been Democrats, was proved by the volleys of applause which followed the reading of every paragraph in the address of the commander-in-chief and of the report of the committee on pensions. The Cleveland administration is hostile to the Union pensioner, and the veterans know it.

ONE OF TAMMANY'S INFAMIES.

If the honest and decent citizens of New York do not rise up and sweep the present city government out of existence at the first opportunity it will look as if either honest men were not in the majority or that they were too selfish to take an interest in having a clean administration of public affairs. In a general way the publie has known that Tammany rule was corrupt, but the details of the corruption, oppression and rascality brought out by the legislative investigating committee are so appalling as to be almost incredible. Disnonesty extends from high to low in all departments of the city government. The bosses become millionaires and are able to retire from business in an amazingly short time, but where they lay tribute in large sums and upon corporations and rich concerns needing favors the lesser fry, down to policemen, levy blackmail, indulge in sneak thievery, and rob and oppress the helpless without mercy. One instance of this extortion and cruelty reads like a tale of despotic rule in an Oriental city. Mrs. Urchettel, a Russian widow, who could not speak English, and with three children to take care of, opened a little cigar stand, eighteen months ago, and was earning a meager livelihood when the police "pantata" came along and demanded \$50 in tribute. The poor woman had but \$25, which she gave to the officer. He declared that she had \$600 concealed and that she must give him more. Upon her failure to comply he arrested her, took her to a place where she was searched by her captor and another man, with whom he divided the \$25. She was released and given another chance to raise the money. Not being able to do this, she was arrested again on charge of keeping a disorderly place, though her neighbors say she was quiet and respectable; her children were taken by the Gerry society and disposed of, and she was convicted, fined \$50 and sent to prison. As she could not speak English she did

helpless. She is now out of prison, and Hebrew society has interested itself in her case, but she has not been able yet to regain possession of her children. This is but one of many cases that show the immediate need of a complete "turning over" of the affairs of the city. Parkhurst began none too soon.

AN EXTRACT FROM BYNUM'S BOOK. Mr. Bynum has been credited with the authorship of the Democratic campaign text-book, and from the extracts which Washington correspondents are making from it he has furnished more ammunition for the Republicans than for his own party

of perfidy. Here is an extract; In 1890 the McKinley law went into operation and note the result: Under the operation of this act the number of failures arose from 10.907, with the liabilities aggregating \$189,856,964, in 1890, to 12,273, with liabilitles aggregating \$189,868,693, in 1891, and the conflicts between employes, which had theretofore only culminated in combats and riots, became battles between great forces of failures in 1892 was 19,270, while in 1893 in reached the maximum height, 15,560 with liabilities aggregating \$462,000,000, as against assets amounting to \$262,000,000. In no country has there been such a disturbed and unsettled condition as we had. We reached a point when idleness became so common that the feats of the tramp were considered laudable avocations.

The attention of a prominent Democrat in Washington was called to the above remarkable statement, who, after reading it, gave utterance to his wrath as follows: To say nothing of the execrable English, look at the light in which it places the Democrats. Why, the Republicans could not ask a better argument on their side. With more than 1,300 more failures in 1891 than in 1890 the liabilities only increased about \$11,000, and in 1892, just when the McKinley law got into settled operation, the records show that the failures decreased from 12,273 to 10,270, more than 600 less than in 1890 and 2,000 less than in 1891; and they were apparently afraid to give the decrease in liabilities for 1892. Then, to make themselves even more ridiculous they show that during the year following that of the election of Cleveland, and a majority of both houses of Congress, the failures and liabilities amounted to an appalling figure, far beyond anything known before. I fancy our campaign speakers will pass over that argument, but it will certainly be seized upon by the Republicans as a big card in their favor.

Those who will carefully read the extract from the book which Mr. Bynum edited will suspect that he has been imposed upon by some Republican who is better at collecting statistics damaging to the Democrats than in writing everyday English. It may be possible, however, that Mr. Bynum has become so demoralized that he writes: "In no country has there been such a disturbed and unsettled condition as we had." There is no telling what a statesman may do when he is confronted with certain disaster. Nevertheless, Mr. Bynum has told the truth, and a man wh is a novice in truth telling can be pardoned for uncouth expression.

THE POLITICAL REVULSION.

Five States have held elections since the Democratic tariff policy was made public-Pennsylvania in February, Rhode Island in April, Oregon in June, Vermont and Maine in September. The votes of all these States are significant as showing the drift of popular sentiment, as the following returns

Rep. Dem. Pop. Pro. Pennsylvania486,260 279,966 5,327 11,180 22,924 17,498 26,033 Rhode Island..... 29,179 Oregon 41,039 Vermont 42,908 14,660 Maine 67,418 29,528 613 4,798

Totals666,804 364,576 34,771 19,206 In the foregoing five States the Republican vote is only 6,522 smaller than it was for President in 1892, while the Democratic vote is 185,154 smaller than that of Cleveland. The Republican falling off is inconsiderable, while the Democratic is 33 per cent. Hitherto the falling off of the Republican vote in "off" years, compared with that of presidential years, has been over 10 per cent., but in the States above given it is wholly inconsequential. Furthermore, the Republican plurality in the foregoing States was 123,706 in November, 1892; this year it was 302,228, showing one of the most remarkable political revolutions in the history of American politics.

There were Democrats who flattered themselves that the hostility to Clevelandism and revenue tariffs had been dying out since the voting in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island early in the year, but the returns from Maine and Vermont plainly indicate that it has broadened, deepened and intensified during the intervening months, since the Republican gains in these two States are proportionally greater than in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. Like revolutions will appear in the votes of Indiana and Illinois if the Republicans do their duty as they did in the States above named. To that end bury past issues and make the fight on the issues which the general incompetency of Clevelandism and Democratic legislation has developed.

In his speech at Harrisburg, Pa., a few days ago, Grand Master Sargent, of the locomotive firemen's organization, got even

with the late Mr. Debs when he said: A man who will encourage men to strike in a time when thousands of his craft are out of employment, when the business of the country is paralyzed, when men are begging for bread, and a strike means certain defeat for those who participate, dis-plays poor judgment and is unfit to be a ounselor and leader of a labor organiza-

And he got after other alleged champions and leaders of labor when he gave the following advice:

If the leaders of labor will put away all elfishness and put off the coat of hypocrisy that is worn by so many, and let their minds be centered upon the needy people and not upon an office they hope to reach, we firmly believe that it is within the power of the wage workers to bring about a prosperous condition and make plenty of employment at good wages.

Mr. Sargent appears to be taking the scalps of the pretenders and dishonest agitators who have been slandering him for months. And, it may be added, Mr. Sargent is a level-headed man, and his advice, above quoted, is sound and timely.

In his address to the National Encampment Commander-in-chief Adams gave his personal experience as to the shortcomings of the Cleveland pension policy, which is

Rejection of claims has been the rule. In my own post, No. 5, of Lynn, Mass., out of the twenty-one that died during the past year seven were rejected claimants for pensions, and all this that the administration may make a show of economy and return to the treasury money appropriated by Congress for payment of pensions.

And yet the candidate at the head of the Democratic ticket says that "President Cleveland is right regarding pensions, and is the best friend the soldier has."

Colonel Breckinridge remarked the other day that if not returned to Congress he

slow to learn is that they can claim no could not tell her story, and was utterly would serve the public in some other ca- SAW THE GRAND LAMA pacity. As he is gifted in prayer and has a plous turn perhaps he will enter the

> What will Breckinridge do now-go or the stage in order to elevate it? BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Woman's Advance. The bloomer maiden has come to stay, And hence it appears to me That it won't be long till we see the day When woman can climb a tree.

"I see," said the living skeleton, "that they are talking seriously of granting the franchise to women out in Kansas." "Is that so?" exclaimed the bearded lady with sudden interest. "If ever they do I'll go out there and run for Congress."

Her Chance.

"I have almost made up my mind to break the engagement," said the young woman with the copper-colored hair. "Why so?" emphatically asked the wom an who had been married twice.

Poor Girl.

"I'm afraid we can never be happy together. Fido and he are madly jealous of each other already." Our Advantage. It was manifest that the visiting heathen

was much impressed with the magnitude

of the achievements of the Caucasian. "We might have all these things," he said, "if we only had the time to build "Had the time?" "Yes. Our gods keep us so busy. You

have only one, and He only needs your attention for a small part of every seventh day. Verily, you have the royal edge on us." And the visiting heathen sighed. Louisiana Missionary Hymn.

Protection's light is breaking, The darkness disappears, The Democrats are waking To penitential tears. Each breeze which sweeps the canefields Brings tidings from down thar Of planters in convention Prepared for bounty war. New Orleans, La., Sept. 13.

ROBERT J.'S FEAT.

The two-minute horse will be a apparently.-Toledo Blade. Robert J. has clinched his right to the

title of "King of Pacers."-Pittsburg Dis-That Robert J. should have again cut a full second from his own record is simply marvelous, and his mile in 2:011/2 is a presage of the near consummation of what a season or two ago seemed well nigh impossible a mile in harness in two minut s flat.-New York Herald.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

To Mrs. Strauss, of Washington, belongs the honor of having the largest rose farm in the world.

pass through Harvard College, if he studied every course offered in the catalogue. Secretary Gresham is the greatest smoker of the Cabinet. His allowance of cigars is twenty a day, and it is rare for him to be seen without one in his mouth. The Earl of Sandwich has withdrawn hi

It would take a man seventy years to

subscription from a football club on the ground that he must save money to leave his successor in a position to pay the heavy death duties on the estate. The Bombay Gazette states that Mr. Muncherice M. Bhownuggree, C. I. E., is to be

candidate for the British Parliament at the ensuing general election. Mr. Muncherjee has been for some years judicial councilor of the Bhownugger state. Turkish bedrooms are models of simplicity, the beds being made upon the floor,

whence they are swept up early in the morning by slave girls and stored away in closets, while the visitor is left to dress himself in a room from which all traces of disorder have disappeared, as if by the wave of a magic hand. The Empress Frederick has consented to be patroness of the international cookery

exhibition, to be held at Frankfort-on-the-Main in October, and has evinced special interest in the dietetic part of the exhibition, which will contain many preparations for the feeding of infants and the model of a public kitchen to provide meals for work Mile. Duvernay, who sixty years ago was

the great rival of Taglioni in the ballet, and who first introduced the "cachuca" in London, died recently in England at the age of eighty-seven. She married a rich banker named Lyne Stephens, and was probably the wealthiest woman in England. A few years ago she built a Catholic church at Cambridge which cost \$700,000. A Viennese journalist has made a col

lection of aphorisms on love, women, and marriage, uttered at the German parliamentary sessions. Bismarck is quoted as saying that "it is an extraordinary ad vantage to a man's career if he can make his journey through life without any feminine baggage." In another speech he contended that women were more addicted to smuggling than men.

A "damp detector" is a new invention offered to travelers in Europe. It is a sil ver trinket somewhat resembling a small compass, and when the dampness has enered it through a number of small hole a tiny hand swings around the dial until it points to the word "damp." The manufacturer of the detector calls attention to its being "simply invaluable to those who have a wholesome dread of unaired sheets

George Pallybutt, of Wootleville, Md., has the only hunting terrapin of which there is any record. It is a very handsome "cow" terrapin, and Mr. Pallybutt has taught it to lure its fellows out of the soft mud of the Pondix creek and into his terrapin pen. During last year its catch sold for over \$6,000 in the Baltimore markets and Mr. Pallybutt very naturally regards, it with great esteem. He declines to reveal the secret of his course of instruction to the intelligent reptile.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"Digging for clams, kind sir," she said. "Can I go with you, my pretty maid?"
"But you're already dug," she said.

-New York World. When Bridget came back from the mar-

I was tired of bacon and eggs-found she'd bought eels, and I asked her, "Now, hadn't the dealer frogs' legs?" "And how cud Oi tell?" snapped out With an omnious sniff of her nose;

The craytur had on a big apron

That reached from his chin to his toes. -New York merald.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Each succeeding day is the scholar of that which went before it .- Publius Syrus. If girls didn't have any hair they would look the same before breakfast as after supper.-Atchison Globe. Mother-Now, Johnny, what is the first meal of the day? Johnny (promptly)-Oatmeal.-New York Herald. Coxey's daily paper at Massillon has suspended. It couldn't walk, and hence it couldn't go.-Syracuse Post. That Maine election put three strands of barbed wire on top of Tom Reed's eightfoot fence.-Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Gougar has a very extensive vocabulary of what Mrs. Malaprop would call choice epitaphs."-Boston Herald. Some strange creature is scaring the people of Monmouth, Ill., nearly into fits. Is Phoebe Couzins still in Colorado?-Chicago Dispatch.

kissed her hand and mentally reckoned up what the rings on it had cost him.-Har-Bill Dalton and the King of Siam both deny that they are dead, but their reputa-tion for veracity is bad.-Pittsburg Chroni-

"Dear little hand," he murmured as he

"Cholly is very unfortunate in the impression he makes." said one girl. "Yes," replied another. "His clothes are so loud and his remarks are so soft."-Washington

Mrs. Lease declares that Mr. Pullman has been accumulating his gold for a place where it will readily melt, but how does Mary Elizabeth know that Mr. Pullman has arranged to take his wealth with him when he dies?—St. Louis Post Disparch.

DR. HEINRICH HENSOLDT'S RECENT VISIT TO GREAT THIBET.

Studies Among the Theosophical Mahatmas-Wonderful Hypnotic Feats of the Adepts Described.

Chicago Record. Dr. Heinrich Hensoldt, the only white man who ever met or conversed with the Hindoo Dalai Lama, the incarnated Bodhisattva, or avatar, is now in Chicago. In order to do this Dr. Hensoldt penetrated the capital of Thibet, Lhassa, under the disguise of a half-caste Brahman, and, at the risk of his life, entered Bhota-la, the golden temple in which the successive lamas have lived for untold centuries. Since 1845, when two disguised French missionaries spent some time in Lhassa, no man of Western birth has ever set foot inside of the sacred city of the Hindoos and returned to tell the story.

Dr. Hensoldt's story of his adventures and the hardships which he was compelled to undergo is more fascinating than any romance. After eleven years spent in India, Ceylon and Thibet he has come back to America to tell something of his experiences and to explain more fully the tenets of the theosophists of the far East. Already his recent series of articles on the subject in the Arena magazine have given him a national reputation, because he speaks not only from the standpoint of a ripe experience, but as a scholar deep versed in modern science and conversant with more than a dozen languages. Prior to his journey into the far East Dr. Hensoldt was for six years a lecturer on geology in Columbia College.

In 1875, when Dr. Goldschmidt, the famous linguist, started on his tour of exploration to Ceylon, he took Dr. Hensoldt along with him that he might have the advantage of the young man's knowledge of Sanskrit. Two years later, when Dr. Goldschmidt died of jungle fever, Dr. Hensoldt, leaving the work of his leader in the hands of others, started on his wanderings among the unknown people of India. In the course of the next few years he lived with Hindoo adepts and peeped at times behind what he likes to call the curtain of the occult and the mysterious. He was acquainted with the founder of the theosophical societies, Mme. Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, while she was in India, and tells some remarkable stories concerning her and her power of dealing with ing her and her little-known forces.

Owing to his proficiency in Sanskrit and other languages Dr. Hensoldt acquired the Cingalese and Hindoostanee languages with comparative ease. When he reached India he was not content with taking a superficial view of the wonderful exhibition of occulpower which he saw, and he immediately determined to penetrate deeper. His mar-velous experience is best told in his own enthuslastic words as he sits leaning forward, with his keen blue eyes fixed on the listen-

DR. HENSOLDT TELLS HIS STORY. "When I went to India"-there is a rich German accent in his voice-"I was a thorough materialist, versed in the science of the West. I was always seeking to find out how things were done, not why, as the Hindoos do. I was confident that my science would entirely unravel every mystery of which I had ever heard. But when I got into the work of unraveling I soon found that my subject was much larger than my science-that I had undertaken to comprehend a wisdom thousands of years older and many times greater than m "My attention was first attracted by the marvelous exhibitions of the ordinary street fakirs, and I had heard that the tricks-although I do not like the word-of the adepts were still more wonderful. When I saw the much-described mango-tree exhibition and the rope and basket feats I determined to know more of the power which the Hindoo yogis and rishis possessed. In vain I offered them money—their secret was not for sale at any price. In fact, they cared very little for anything I could offer

"Accordingly as soon as I was thoroughly acquainted with the language I went to Serinagur in the Vale of Cashmere and lived with the five hermit adepts for about six months. I saw their daily lives and watched them during their marvelous periods of abstraction, and yet I was no nearer the strange secret than I was before. Oc-casionally I thought I could catch glimpses behind the curtain, as it were, but it was just as the adepts said, they could not tell me how they reached their wisdom. While here I was convinced of their perfect conscientiousness in keeping their secrets and of their devotion to a work which Western

"My taste of the occult here determined me to make an attempt to reach Lhassa, the capital of Thibet and the center of Buddhism. I knew its perils. Hundreds of men who had tried it had never been heard from again. In fact, Colonel Prejevalsky, Russian, had made four desperate sallies with an armed force, but had never been able to reach his destination. An Ameriable to reach his destination. can named Rockhill had also tried it, but he had never got nearer than five hundred miles to Lhassa.

PILGRIMAGE TO LHASSA. "I stained my face and hands to a rich brown color, and, donning the dress of a high caste Hindoo, set forth on my way northward over the Himalaya mountains. I was accompanied by a Hindoo servant. When we reached the highlands-for Thibet is more than 12,000 feet above sea level-I experienced much difficulty in breathing at times, and I was, of course, in constant danger of being discovered. Several times my blue eves got me into difficult situations. After a long journey we reached Lhassa, a beautiful old city built on a series of terraces, on the highest point of which gleams the golden dome of Bhotaa, the home of the Dalai Lama. Here I spent several weeks discussing philosophy with the adepts as a

One day I received a sudden message that the Dalai Lama wanted to see me Ordinarily the Dalai Lama is seen only twice a year by the faithful, and how I came to be sent for I don't know. It is part of the mysterious thought transference common among the Hindoos "The Lama is always a child of tender years, never more than ten years old. As soon as he dies Buddha passes to the body of another child and is thus always presen with his people. When the child is first possessed of the Bodni-sattva ne predicts

the day of his death. "I was ushered into the great building and at last beheld the Dalai Lama seated on a high pile of cushions. He was a child about seven years old, strong and healthy looking. As I approached him he looked at me with the peculiar far-away expression which I had seen in a lesser degree in some of the more aged adepts I felt at once that he knew all my thought -his eyes seemed to pierce me through and through. After I had stood for some time what was my surprise to hear him address me in German, my own tongue, and colloquial German at that. The Lama speaks every tongue. I answered and we discussed all kinds of subjects.

READ HIS THOUGHTS.

"Usually he did not wait for me to speak, but answered my thought just as if I had spoken. He discussed botany, microscopy and various other departments of modern science in a way which made me. with my Western education, feel how small my knowledge was. And yet the figure before me was that of a child of only seven years. A few days later I saw the Dalai Lama again, and we talked as we had done before, he answering my thoughts, I went away with enough food for thought to last me many years. 'The second and third floor of the temple I did not penetrate to, but I was informed that they were filled with the great library of the Hindoos, said to contain more than 1,000,000 manuscripts, and that the many scribes or clerks connected with the Buddhist Church-if church it can be called -worked there. In the golden dome of the building is an observatory from which a force of astrologers have for centuries made plats of the heavens and cast horoscopes of the lives of the children born No women are allowed to enter the build ing in any circumstances. About one-third of the Hindoos in Thibet are known as lamas, or monks, and they live in monasteries scattered about the country. have seen many more wonderful things. The three great miracles performed

by the adepts—the rope, the basket and the mango-tree exhibitions—I have seen

many times. They are all performed in broad daylight, and thousands of persons are usually crowded around on all sides.

dreds of persons surrounded him. He took a mango and scratching a small hole in the ground planted it. A few minutes later a great tree more than sixty feet high took form before me. It was complete in leaf, branch and fruit, the only peculiar thing noticeable about it was that when the wind blew its leaves did not stir. In a spirit of investigation I walked up to it and touched it and took hold of some of the leaves. It was apparently a real tree. To prove it further, I climbed up the trunk seven or eight feet. Then I returned to my place in the crowd. The adept sat down and preached one of the most beautiful sermons I ever heard. It was a narrative of the birth tales of Buddha. When he had finished I looked up and the great tree was gone. On going forward I saw the rishi dig up the mango fruit, and in spite of all efforts to detain him he presse through the crowd and was gone.

THE ROPE MIRACLE. "The rope miracle is still more wonderful. A rishi appears in the center of a crowd in broad daylight with a rope in his hand. He throws it into the air and it remains standing upright as if it were a pole. Then hand over hand he climbs to the top of it. It has no visible means of support at either end. When he reaches the top the rope seems to lengthen upward into the clear sky and the rishi continues to climb until he disappears wholly from view, not to reappear. Many of the adepts take this method of leaving a crowd when they have finished their ser-

"The apparent suspension of the laws of gravity is a common exhibition among the fakirs. I have seen one of them take his hand away from a cocoanut shell and leave it suspended in midair. A number of times I have taken hold of it and tried to move ready he sometimes gives the word sud-denly, the shell yields and the man who is tugging away on it goes tumbling upon

"It is my belief that the higher adepts are missionaries and prophets to their races. Some of their teachings are both beautiful and equal to, or beyond, our standards of morals.

"Now I have told all these wonderful things without saying what I really thought of them. I believe that the Hindoos have come to a better and a truer conclusion concerning life's mysteries than we have with all our science. Our a ivancement has only added to our material compforts—food, clothing and houses to live in—but the Hindoo has something better. He believes both in the past and in the future. He has no fear of death, because he believes that it will only change it is form. His life is spent in the work of getting more and more behind the curtain and deeper and deeper into life's mysteries. He is satisfied, and that is more than can be said of any man in Europe or America. Many of the wonderful miracles performed by the adepts I believe can be explained in the terms of what we call hypnotism—the power of mind over mind. What we know of hypnotism is yet limited, but in the case of the Hindoos the power is developed to a remarkable degree. Now, I don't believe that a rishi made a mango tree grow in three minutes, but I do believe that his power over the minds of the spectators was so great that they all thought that the tree was real. In fact, I go further. I believe with Schopenhauer that what we know of the material world is only the creation of the brain. Mind is all and in all." Dr. Hensoldt tells some remarkable sto-ries of his acquaintance with Mme. Blavat-

"She was a wonderful woman in many ways," he said. "Some way she had obtained the power of doing a few of the wonderful things that the Hindoos do. Where she could have obtained this knowledge I cannot imagine. She was a strange combination of enthusiasm and fraud-a woman of coarse instincts, but of wonderful power. Her will could do almost anyaround her paid dearly, because she knew

"One night we were all playing cards in a room at her lodgings. She was smoking a cigarette, and it having gone out she asked some of the men for a light. I do not smoke, and could not supply a match.
Accordingly Mme. Blavatsky looked upward at a chandelier, which hung about ifteen feet from the table. Without leaving her seat she suddenly thrust the cigarette upward a full fifteen feet to the gas-light and ignited it. We all saw her arm streetch out, and I remember that it made us all laugh at the uncouth appearance. So much for Mme. Blavatsy's hypnotic

The Returns from Maine. Come they now from far Aroostook, Where the river Wool-as-took rolls, Wool as took no duty on it, Northward to the lake Cheaplawgan; Southward come they to Penobscot, To Mattawamkeag, and to Sabec, East from Nova Scotia's border, Westward through by Androscoggin; All along the shore indented By a thousand bays and inlets ome they; come the G. O. Pters, With returns that make our party Sick in myriaus of places. Not a spruce gum chew of comfort. Comes to Cleveland or to Wilson; Not a saw log rolls in glory Of the tariff they have furnished Us to scoop the voters in with. Gods and little fishes help us, this Maine boom once gets started. If the people get the notion That our doing is dishonor, And perfidious is our action, By the spruce gum oozing slowly, By the saw logs in the river, By the grim and gray Katahdin, Will the leaders of our party Tell us what the signs are? If the G. O. Pters treble Their undoing of us last time, And the thing should prove contagious,

Where will be our final atness? -New York Sun. "The Woman Gougar."

Philadelphia Press. The suit of a Mrs. Gougar, of Indiana, against Congressman Morse, of Massa-chusetts, which has just been decided in favor of Morse, is a novel one in its way. Mr. Morse, in a speech in Congress, stated that the woman Gougar had accepted pay from the Democrats for making Prohibition speeches in a campaign in Massachusetts. It was a matter of common report that such was the case and there were many suspicious circumstances going to show that the Prohibitionists received ad and comfort from the Democratic managers. If it was not true in the case of Mrs. Gougar she is to blame herself for a wrong impression going out. In the presidential campaign of 1888 she wrote a letter, which found its way into print, in which she boasted that she was "going to roll up her sleeves and help carry Indiana and New York for the Democrats and teach the hypocritical Republicans a lesson." When a person pretending to be a Prohibitionist makes such a statement she ought not complain if she is believed to be using the cloak of Prohibition in which to serve the Democrats.

Effect of Bynum's Eloquence.

New York Sun. Our esteemed contemporary, the Anderson Democrat, pays a curious compliment to an eminent Hoosler Demopopublican, the Hon. William Dennis Bynum, of the ways and means committee. Mr. Bynum made a speech the other day. "When the Republicans," says the Anderson Demoerat, "contemplate that Mr. Bynum is to deliver no less than twenty such speeches in this county, they grow sick at heart." It must be confessed that Mr. Bynum's eloquence has this effect on many persons: it makes them sick.

& Breckinridge Soliloguy. Of all sad words, Just at this minute, The saddest are these, "I am not in it." -New York Journal.

Glad to Know. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. The country will be rejoiced to know that President Cleveland has entirely re-

covered from his latest attack of malaria. He seems most susceptible to the disease when angry or disappointed. The Encampment Over. Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The belated husband will have to fall

back on his own excuses. No longer can he explain his arrival home in the wee sma' hours by the necessity of taking care of an old comrade. Safe Subject. Pittsburg Times.

Senator Voorhees says he will open the

Indiana campaign in Terre Haute "in a speech about Sept. 18." A very good subject, and safer than one about the tariff.

Didn't Try. Kansas City Journal. Mr. Cleveland will notice that a good Maine Democrats did not try to solve his poser, "How can we face the

Our Umpire.

Kansas City Journal. It pains us to note that the robber um-I remember once, in particular, when I pire is again wresting games from the saw the mange-tree miracle. A rishi appeared about 2 o'clock in the afternoon in enders.